Description of two new species of click-beetles from Turkey (Coleoptera: Elateridae)

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ABSTRACT. Athous (Orthathous) warchalowskii n. sp. and Peripontius turcicus n. sp. are described from Turkey.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Elateridae, Turkey.

INTRODUCTION

Recently, thanks to intense entomological studies in Turkey, over twenty species new to the science have been described from this country (Guglielmi, Platia 1985; Platia 1989; Platia, Schimmel 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994; Wurst, Schimmel 1995; Platia, Gudenzi 1996; Platia, Mertlik 1996). This has considerably enriched the knowledge of *Elateridae* of the area. When examining the elaterids collected in Turkey during entomological trips by Professor dr. Andrzej Warchałowski (Poland, Wrocław), we have two more species new to the science: one of the genus *Athous* (*Orthathous*), another of the genus *Peripontius*. We are grateful to Professor Warchałowski for the elaterid materials placed at our disposal.

Athous (Orthathous) warchalowskii n. sp.

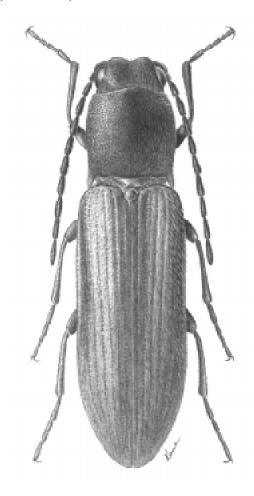
(figs 1, 3, 5)

DERIVATIO NOMINIS

The new species is dedicated to Prof. dr Andrzej Warchałowski, on outstanding chrysomelid specialist.

MATERIAL EXAMINED

Holotypus male - Turcia Sept.-occ., distr. Kocaeli, ad Yalova, 300 m, 27. Maii, 1990, leg. A. Warchalowski (Tarnawski coll.). 1 Paratypus male - same data as holotype (Platia coll.).



1. Athous (Orthathous) warchalowskii n. sp., holotypus - dorsal view (by J. Kania)

DESCRIPTION

Male (fig. 1). Head except anterior margin of frons, antennae, pronotum except apex of posterior angles, first two and lateral elytral interstriae blackish; remaining part of body and legs yellow-ferruginous; covered with yellow-golden pubescence.

Head with eyes as broad as anterior margin of pronotum; frons deeply impressed in the anterior half, anterior margin complete, in the middle prolonged and nearly touching clypeus; punctures strong, contiguous and umbilicate. Antennae exceeding hind angles of pronotum by three segments, second antennal segment subcylindrical and nearly twice longer than wide, third subconical, longer than second, together about as long as fourth; fourth to tenth segments subtriangular, clearly longer than broad; eleventh elongatedly ellipsoidal, apically acuminate (fig. 5).

Pronotum longer than broad, strongly and regularly convex; sides feebly arcuate, just sinuate before posterior angles, the latter not divergent at apex; punctures on disk strong, deep, feebly umbilicate, at sides more superficial and clearly umbilicate.

Scutellum smaller than interelytral space, convex and coarsely punctate.

Elytra broader than pronotum, about 2.8-3 times as long as pronotum and 2.4-2.5 times as long as broad; sides subparallel for about the two thirds of their length, then narrowing to apex; striae well marked, punctate; interstriae subconvex, coarsely punctate.

Fourth tarsal segment much smaller and narrower than the third.

Aedeagus as in fig. 3.

Female unknown.

Length mm 8.0-8.1; width mm 2.0-2.1.

COMPARATIVE REMARKS

Species similar to *A. tribertii* Guglielmi & Platia, 1985, it can be separated essentially by the longer and more slender antennae.

Peripontius turcicus n. sp.

(figs 2, 4, 6)

DERIVATIO NOMINIS

The name is derived from the country of origin.

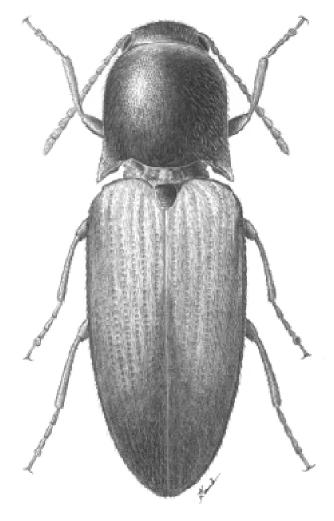
MATERIAL EXAMINED

Holotypus male - Turcia Meridion., distr. Seyhan, ad Adana, 250 m, 08. Maii, 1990, leg. A. Warchalowski (Tarnawski coll.). 1 Paratypus male - Turcia (Seyhan), Adana, 60 m, 11. VI. 1994, leg. A. Warchalowski (Platia coll.).

DESCRIPTION

Male (fig. 2). Bicoloured; head, pronotum except apex of hind angles, scutellum, elytral apex, underside of body, blackish; antennae, elytra, legs yellow-ferruginous; covered with yellow-golden pubescence.

Frons convex with punctures strong, deep, simple, with shining and very short interstices. Antennae not reaching apex of hind angles of pronotum for about one segment, second article cylindrical, longer than broad, third subcylindrical, about as long as the second, together nearly twice longer than the fourth; fourth to tenth triangular, longer than broad; eleventh ellipsoidal (fig. 6).



2. Peripontius turcicus n. sp., holotypus - dorsal view (by J. Kania)

Pronotum as long as broad, regularly convex, sides subparallel for almost whole length, apex of posterior angles acuminate, not or just divergent, with short carina directed inside; lateral margin complete; punctures on disc deep, simple, with shining intervals on average larger than their diameters, at sides and forward denser.

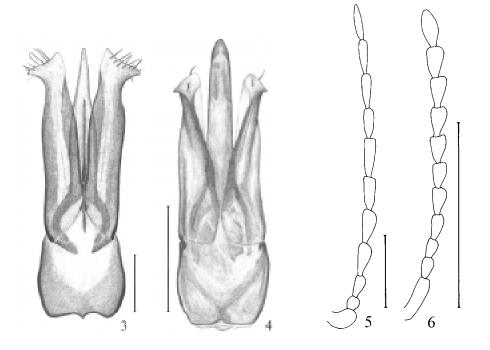
Scutellum flat, as long as broad, densely punctate. Elytra 2.5-2.6 times as long as pronotum and 2 times as long as broad; sides feebly and regularly arcuate; striae regularly punctate, interstriae flat, finely punctate.

Fourth tarsal segment excavate to nearly the base; claws pectinate.

Male genitalia (fig. 4) with apex of parameres toothed.

Female unknown.

Lenght mm 5.0-5.3; width mm 1.4-1.5.



3, 5 - Athous (Orthathous) warchalowskii n. sp., holotypus, 4, 6 - Peripontius turcicus n. sp., holotypus: 3, 4 - aedeagus (scale 0, 25 mm), 5, 6 - antennae (scale 1 mm) (by J. Kania)

Comparative remarks

The new species is very similer to *P. dentatus* Platia & Schimmel, 1991 in the characters of male genitalia, but it is easily separated by the bicoloroued body.

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